ARRIVAL OF THE BLACK WARRIOR. HIGHLY INTERESTING FROM CUBA IMPORTANT FROM ST. DOMINGO.

The British Cruisers and the Slave Trade. WHAT IS TO CROW OUT OF IT :

Approaching Crisis in the Affairs of the Queen of the Antilles.

ARRIVAL OF DR. GARDINER. SPECIAL MISSION TO SANTA ANNA, &c. Je. Je

The steamer Black Warrior, R. W Shufeldt, U. S. N., commander, arrived yesterday noon from Mobile and Havana. She left Mobile bar on the 10th inst, at 3 P. M., and Havana at meridian on the 13th. There was nothing of apparent importance trans

piring at Havana, but under the surface there is sufficient to reflect upon. The small pox, which had prevailed to some extent, was fast disappearing, and

but few new cases were reported.

The English steamer Trent, from Vera Cruz, ar rived at Havana on the 10th inst., having on board the commissioners sent to Mexico to investigate the Gardiner claim. They left, as before stated in the Hanald, on the 11th, for Charleston, in the steamer Isabel. Dr. Gardiner came on with them, and has arrived here in the Black Warrior.

Two Mexican gentlemen also arrived at Hayana in the Trent, on their way to Jamaica, with the intention, it is said, of endeavoring to prevail on Gen. Santa Anna to return to Mexico. Santa Anna, however, is, we believe, at Carthagens, and not at Ja-

The Diario de la Marina, of the 8th of January informs us that her Catholic Majesty's steamship Isa bella II. had returned to Havana from St. Domingo, whither she had gone on public business. The effect produced among the inhabitants of that ancient Spanish possession at the sight of the Castilian flag is said to have been very great, since the inhabitants reckoned upon that circumstance as a proof of the sin-cerity with which political relations were to be established with Spain. The Diario reproduces an article from the Dominican organ, in which it is stated that the steamship had come to that port by the special directions of the authorities of Cuba, to manifest to Senor Baez, President of the republic, the sentiments of esteem which they preserved towards true Span-iards, and which they could do no less than revive, on seeing the spontaneity with which the govern-ment of the republic had assisted the shipwreeked unfortunates of the brig Molinero. The Diario then proceeds to give a brief idea of the situation of that interesting country, from which we translate;-

The most complete tranquillity reigns in it, without any sign, as yet, of hostilities on the part of its neighbors, and the past elections have terminated quietly by the unanimous election to the Presidency of Gen. Santanna, the candidate supported by the existing government, and in whose energy is reposed great confidence in every contingency. It is scarcely necessary to mention the absolute falsity of the rumors which have circulated in the United States, respecting the occupation of Samana by the French naval forces-although, as to the cession of this little territory, that would be nothingstrange, accomplished as it would be, with the voluntary consent of the Dominicans, and for mutual advantage. Still, it is very pleasing to be able to denounce a falsehood invented by some persons seeking to gloss over by a foreign example other plans of a more wicked kind. The conservative action of Europe on the destinies of America—that action to which all demagogues have to humble themselves shows itself more pure and salutary, whilst, at the same time, it keeps itself most disinterested in simple appearances.

But the most interesting part of the advices re ceived to-day from St. Domingo consists in the com-plete disappointment with which the plans of masked fillibustero annexation have been crowned. If the Spanish inhabitants of that island—perhaps too little cautious of the repeated deceptions pencticed upon them by foreigners—had even consented willingly to the admission of colonists, because they looked on them as friends, their general ingratitude would have awakened and made to rule in all breasts the knowledge of the true tendencies of Mr. Duff Green and his followers; neither would the adventurers have trod upon the soil of St. Domingo, nor would they have probably ventured to touch it, to experience the await them.

The Dominican government, on its part, gives as surance that, recognizing already the true spirit of their situation, and strengthened by the moral sup-port of foreign powers, it is occupied in dictating measures suited to the requirements of the case. Among these measures figures, it is said, an abolition of the decree for admitting Anglo-American colonists, or such a modification of its conditions as is sufficient to dispel every danger; whilst at the same time it is certain that a Dominican ship of war is preparing to sail for the United States, which will be the official bearer of such a proper decree.

Our Havana Correspondence.

HAVANA, Jan. 12, 1853. Expected Arrival of Vice-President King-Envoy to Gen. Sonta Anna-Rumored Recall of Gen. Canedo-The Governor of Santiago, and the Ex-pelled English Resident-Violent Conduct of Spanish Soldiers-Government Preparing to Resist the English Cruisers in their Arrest of Slavers.

Mr. King, the Vice-President elect, is daily expected to arrive here in the United States steamer Fulton. Apartments have, I understand, been prepared for him at the "Cubano Hotel," kept by Mrs. Brewer, where our excellent Consul, Judge Sharkey, and his lady, also have apartments

El Señor de Escovar, is the name of the chief Commissioner, who passed through here on the 9th instant, en route for Carthagena, to invite General Santa Anna to return to Mexico, and place himself at the head of affairs. General Adrian Woll, who has been some time exiled to this city, has also re ceived an invitation to return and take command of the revolutionary forces at Vera Cruz.

Letters have been received here from Spain, to the effect that the government of Madrid had decided upon re-calling General Canedo, and that the Count of Mirasol or General Pavia would probably be named as his successor. All classes here will be glad of the removal of Canedo, and the set of men who

accompanied him from Spain. The only object which appears to have engrossed all their attention from the day they landed on these shores, seems to have been how they could most

speedily make money.

General Medinilla, the commander-in-chief of the Eastern province of the Island, residing at the city of Santiago de Cuba, and has placed himself entirely in the bands of a certain clique who have long been the terror of the respectable portion of the community of that unfortunate city. The names of his advisers are execrated, even in Havana, who have made themselves rich out of the spoils of their vic-

made themselves rich out of the spoils of their victims.

It would appear to be the policy of the present authorities in Cuba to drive out of the island, by disgust and annoyance if possible, all the foreigners now settled in it. Their spite against everything British and American amounts almost to frenzy. The interference of the former in their slave trading speculations, and the recent captures of their own vessels, in their own waters, under their very noses, sufficiently explain their present feelings towards the English, whilst the firmness and manly conduct of Mr. George Law and the American people in the case of the Orescent City, in not acceding to the baughty demand of Mr. Canedo in the dismissal from his employment, and consequent ruin to his reputation and family, of an innocent American citizen, has been a pill so hitter for Mr. Canedo to swallow, that all the remedies on earth will not be sufficient to work it off his stomach. In carrying out their proposed system of annoyance to American and British citizens, they have already commenced activity at St. Jago de Cubs, in the despotic and gallering the capture of the capture of the despotic and gallering the capture of the despotic and gallering the capture of the capture of the despotic and gallering the capture of the despotic and gallering the capture of the despotic and gallering the capture of the

warrantable decree of Gen. Medinilla, ordering Mr. Philip Boylan, who is supposed by the Spanish authorities to be an American citizen, but who is a British merchant of the highest respectability, to quil the country in two hours; whilst at the village of Cobre, a party of soldiers, who, doubtless, had received their orders, made a violent attack and broke into the honse of a Mr. Wren, the Captain of the Cobre copper mines, and breaking everything they found in their way, they seized Mr. Wren, who had, or, rather was, only recovering from a severe attack of fever, and still very weak. They dragged him a considerable distance from his house, inflicting so many wounds of a severe nature that his life is despaired of, and the physicians who were called in have given certificates to that effect. So unprovoked and murderous an assault, perpetrated in the middle of the night on a highly respectable British sublect, and one of the most inoffendive men in the employ of the Mining Company, could only have been planned, and purposely carried into effect, at the instance of the authorities, to frighten others, British and American citizens, from the place, and deserves the severest censure. Such an outrage will doubtless be the cause of a stringent inquiry on the part of the British government. But thus is not the first instance that the lives of British and American citizens have been placed in jeopardy from similar causes, during the short administration of the present authorities, nor need we expect justice at their hands until other government adopt such measures as will indicate to those petty tyrants that the lives and properties of the foreign citizens are not to be trifled with by them, with impunity.

I had almost forgotten to tell you that it is cur-

punity.

I had almost forgotten to tell you that it is currently reported and believed in this city, that the Spanish flag ship, the frigate Esperanzas, which has not moved from her anchorage for the last eight months, has lately been sent to cruise off the Moro to prevent the English frigate Vestal from capturing

More About the Landing of Cargoes of Slaves-Full Particulars.

With regard to the large cargo of negroes which I reported in my last letter, as having just landed near to Cabañas, to the house of His Excellency Don Joaquin Gomez, who is the most intimate friend and adviser of our present Captain General Caffedo, it was determined that H. and myself should proceed to the scene of operations and endeavor to ferret out all the circumstances of this audaciously barefaced violation of the treaties for the suppression of the slave trade, and which cannot otherwise but have been effected with the full knowledge and consent of the authorities, whose letters, indeed, between each other, upon the subject of the arrival of the slaver in question, have been seen and read.

You may place the fullest reliance on the truth of the following statement, inasmuch as the circumstances are all of public notoriety, and even the parties themselves, who were immediately interested

of the following statement, inasmuch as the circumstances are all of public notoriety, and even the parties themselves, who were immediately interested in the venture, did not attempt to disguisetheir satisfaction at the good fortune which had befallen them, in that such a large cargo (800) had escaped, by a miracle, the vigilance of the British cruisers, knowing, as they did, that they had nothing to fear from the Spanish authorities; moreover, once on shore, who would venture to inquire into a matter in which his Excellency, Don Antonio Parejo, Queen Christina's agent, was so largely interested?

It appears that the slaver vessel, a large bark, fitted out and sailed directly from a port in Spain to the coast of Africa, where she took on board \$13 slaves; that from the over crowded state of the hold sickness broke out among the poor creatures, many of whom died on the passage to Cuba; that this vessel was in sight of the Moro Castle the same day that the British war vessels Vestal and Geyser, were making for the port with the prize brig Arrogante Emilio in charge; that the mouent the slaver bark discovered the vessels of war, she ran up a Spanish ensign, and a flag denoting that she belonged to the port of Havana, steering direct for the port, in order not to attract the attention of the British cruisers by a change in her course; but as soon as the latter vessels entered the barbor, the slaver hauled her courses; and bore up for Cabanas, where she landed her courses; and bore up for Cabanas, where she landed her courses; of slaves on the following morning. A day or two afterwards the bark was sentled, and is now sunk in a convenient place, for future use, if necessary.

When the slaves were all landed they were taken to an estate belonging to Don Joaquin Gomez, called the "San Ygnacio." At this place his Excellency Don Jan Antonio Parejo, Queen Chrigitais sagent, purchased two hundred of the poor victims, and had them conveyed to a coffee estate near San Autonio to be acclimated. One hundred and ninety others

to speculate.

It is the opinion of many here that such scandalous and repeated violations of the treaty stipulations which Spain had entered into with other powers, for the suppression of the horrible traffic in slaves, can-not much longer be submitted to—indeed, that mat-

not much longer be submitted to—indeed, that mat-ters are fast coming to a crisis.

The conduct of the actual authorities in this island has been disgraceful in the extreme—and it will be well for Spain and her colonies that if in future, when recalling in such indecent haste from the government of her distant dependencies, such honest apright men as General Concha, she would at least, it unable to find a man superior, at any rate endeavor to discover-one equally worthy to succeed him, and who would have at heart, like Concha, the welfare and interests of the recover convenient to his cure, and less of that of the people committed to his care, and less of that disgraceful harry to replenish, at all hazards and by all means, the wide mouthed pockets which distin guish Mr. Cañedo, and all those who have since fol lowed him from Spain.

Us Amigo.

HAYANA, Jan. 11, 1853. Trial of the Intercepted Slavers by the Mixed Commission—Collusive Conduct of the Government—

Their Creature Presiding in the Court, etc. The trials of the slavers Venus, Carlota, and Arrogante Emillo, have not yet been concluded; nor, as far as I can understand, are they likely to come to either a penceful or satisfactory termination. My excellent old friend the Marquis de Esteva de las Delicias y Conde de Palantino, President of the Mixed Court of Justice at Havana, is entirely guided

Mixed Court of Justice at Havana, is entirely guided by his chief, Gen. Canedo, who, it is said, is doing everything in his power to frustrate and throw obstacles in the way of the Court.

I have just learned that a week ago a number of soldiers were sent on board the Arrogante Emilio, who took and have since retained possession of that vessel, notwithstanding the remonstrance of the captured vessel, until, at any rate, the trial was concluded, and her late decided by the mixed tribunal established here by treaty for this purpose; instead, however, soldiers have been put on board by order of the Captain General, and her crew, who are supposed to be in custody, are fitting her out again for sea, and doubtless have so destroyed or transformed her slave deck and other things, which too truly indicated her profession, so that it would be almost impossible now to make out that she had been intended for the coast of Africa.

OBSERVE.

Our Santiago Correspondence.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Dec. 29, 1852. Political Miscule-The Slave Trade Supported by Government-Injustice to, and Expulsion of, a

British Resident, &c., &c. For some years past, with the exception of the short interval during which the excellent and upright Gen. Manzano, who came from Spain with Captain-General Concha, was Governor of this district, the people of St. Jago de Cuba have been compelled to submit to the despotic rule of a certain clique, whose atrocities and shameful abuse of the power confided to them bave made them feared and bated by all classes of

this community. In 1849 and 1850, while General McCrohon was Governor, this clique exercised such influence over Governor, this chance exercised such influence over him, by inducing him to accept heavy bribes for the admission of slaves from the coast of Africa, that these parties, who are Spaniards from old Spain, not only carried on a flourishing trade with the coast, but were actually the real governors of this province of the island, doing whatever they pleased, and wislding the power they held to their own advantage, and to the detriment of all others.

all others.

Upon the recall of McCrobon, General Manzano wassent here in his stead. Like General Couchs, he had the welfare of the country at heart, and, with

the exception of the scoundreis above mentioled, whom he refused to see, all Spaniards, as wel as Creoies, regretted deeply when the day arrived that General Manzano had to leave them, to return to

with General Canedo. "for by that he cameout with General Canedo. "for by their company shall ve know them." The clique I allude to firm the Camarilla of government, and are again at he bead of affairs. The slave trade, which had ben stopped altogether in that district during thead-ministration of General Manzano, has commered with renewed vigor under General Medinilla—he temptation of three ounces a head being too grat for his honesty.

But General Medinilla has get himself into a dfficulty which he will find it rather hard to extricte himself from. A wealthy British merchant of he highest respectability, who has been upwards of fifteen years established in this city, had he firmness to insist upon payment of a debt due to him by one of the clique, and fell under the displeasure of these worthies, who induced their tool, Gen. Medinilla, to issue a decree ordering the English gentleman. Mr. Bhilli Boylan, to leave Santiago de Cuba in two hours. No reason was assigned for this arbitraryact of despotism, nor would General Medinilla grant aim an audience, or explain why he had resorted to a measure so little calculated to cultivate the good will of the British government, who, there is no doubt, will take the case up most warmly. Mr. Boylan's interests in Cuba are of immense importance; indeed, they are of such a nature, that at this critical moinent of general ruin here, the merchants and pianters would scarcely be able to get on without him; and yet, without any charge against him, without any reason whatever assigned for such an extraordinary act. Mr. Philip Boylan was ordered to quit the city in two hours, and leave all his valuable property, probably to the rapacity of their excellencies—for they are all titled people-General Medinilla, Pleaucies, Vinent & Co. Mr. Boylan has proceeded to Havana, to represent his case at headquarters. He takes with him lettersof introduction from all the respectable people of this city—from the chief magistrates and all the local constituted authorities, who have represented h

his last "manifesto." But he thought to browbeat the Mail Company out of their legitimate rights, and found himself mistaken.

To return to Mr. Boylan's case—it is in good hands. The British government has the interests of its subjects, wherever they may be, always at heart; and so scandalous an outrage upon a gentleman, whose character and reputation stands so immeasurably high above those whose deadly calumnies and unscrupulous machinations have him sent out of the country, in order that they may put their rapacious hands upon and enjoy the fruits of his enterprise, will, as sure as there is a God in heaven, be foiled in this instance, and a heavy reparation demanded of the man who, as Governor, has laid himself open to the imputation of allowing his mind to be prejudiced, by the vile coterie which surrounds him, against Mr. Boylan.

What protection the citizens of friendly and allied powers can expect, not only for their fortunes, but for their lives, if, instead of the inviolability of their property, and the protection and the good treatment which they have a right to expect, and which it is pretended is guaranteed to them by the real cedula of 21st October, 1817, they find the unjust suspicions of a secret police, the irresponsible denunciations of a syr, or the deadly calumnies of enemies in high places, deemed sufficient to blast the reputation and ruin the fortune of an honest citizen, as has been repeatedly the case, under this tyriamical government?

places, deemed sufficient to blast the reputation and ruin the fortune of an honest citizen, as has been repeatedly the case under this tyrannical government? No wonder it is that the poor Creoles desire change. A day of reckoning will come, however, and terrible will be the result thereof.

I am happy to inform you that the cholera is fast disappearing from this island.

Our Porto Rico Correspondence. St. Johns, Porto Rico, Dec. 27, 1852.

State of the Weather. Since the date of our last advices (the 13th instant) we have had extremely wet weather, which will prevent our planters from grinding, as they intended, about the commencement of January; and as there now appears very little prospect of its clear-ing up, we think it doubtful if there will be much sugar shipped during next month. It is only a few days since that we had brilliant prospects for an early commencement, but the great change in the weather has altered appearances very much.

The Island of Cuba.

POLITICAL AND MERCANTILE REVIEW FOR 1852—
INVASION—CROPS—TOBACCO—COMMERCE—SNALLPOX, ETC.
(Translated from the Diario de la Marina of Jan. 1, 56.)
Notarii tanii.

Translated from the Diario de la Marina of Jan. 1, 38, 1 Notwithstanding our established custom of publishing on the lirst day of the year a general review of the political, administrative, mercantile, and agricultural condition of the country, for the year that has closed, it is not easy for us at present to comply with the design which from the beginning we have an encoding size we are prevented by

caltural condition of the country, for the year that has closed, it is not easy for us at present to comply with the design which from the beginning we have imposed on ourselves, since we are prevented by causes beyond our control, not having all the data which we desired, and which we had sought, for the purpose of giving an exactitude and extension to the work. On the other hand, if it be well examined, the year 1852 does not offer, as far as respects this province, either political episodes or mercantile turns of fortune of so great exigency and importance as would oblige us on such an occasion to make particular mention of them.

Up to a certain point, the political condition of the island, though under a more flattering aspect than appertains to the future, is, with slight difference, the same as that with which the past year commenced. Its administration, founded on the strictest equity and justice, and having as its basis the unity of power, has seen and sees, with the deepest contempt, not only the indications of invasion which on several occasions during the past year have been made by the buccancers of the North, but also certain sparks and tendencies in favor of these appearances, and demonstrations by some of our own people in the interior—by people who are ill-advised partisans of the Christianizing expedition (la Cristianizacion.) totally ungrateful, inquiet, and desirous of disturbances, without considering that they themselves should be the victims of the sword which they were sharpening for their own hands. With respect to foreign relations, (meaning those of the United States.) we will only say that, haughty to a high degree, covetous of gold, greedy for wealth, and accustomed to look only to the end, regardless of the means, without respect to justice or law—everything is by them considered lawful when it subserves their ambittous aims. Fortunately for one side, the dignity and decorum which have been exercised on certain questions—as, for example, that of the Crescent City—and for the other,

ought to befall them, on the axiom that equal effects correspond to equal causes.

If, from the political state of the country, we should mass to give a rapid glance at its mercantile and agricultural state, we shall be able no less to flatter ourselves at finding the province in a sufficiently satisfactory condition of production and progress. The harvests of sugar and tobacco, the principal productions of our fields, if they have not corresponded to the hopes conceived at the commencement of the past year, have not been inferior to the ordinary harvests; and if the exportation has diminished by nearly 200,000 boxes from that of the preceding year, we must keep in mind that the exportations of the year 1851 exceeded those of 1850 in the important quantity of 200,000 boxes, or 60,000 tous. To make op for this, all the sources from the producing to

calities show that the harvests of the year 1853 will be very abundant, and, with respect to tobacco, of a quantity and quality such as never has been equalled. According to our information, the entry of vessels into our port, (Hawana,) during the year 1852 has not been as great, by, we believe, 200 vessels, as that of the year 1851, though the same information indicates with certainty that the tonnage of the former will equal that of the latter. But we repeat that, for want of positive data, we cannot affirm anything in the matter, nor extend our article as we should desire, limiting ourselves simply to giving a light sketch of the state of commerce and production, the increase of which is undeniable in the past year, under circumstances certainly not the inost propitious for its development and protection, if we take into consideration the unsettled state of public opinion which the menaces of the fillibusteros of neighboring nations must necessarily have produced.

We would wish much to conclude this picture.

of neighboring nations must necessarily have produced.

We would wish much to conclude this picture without the gloomy tints which are supplied by the epidemics and carthquakes which have rigorously secourged the island, constituting in themselves alone the calamities of the year 1852. Yet, while it is not possible for us to pass them iff silence, the satisfaction remains to us of recording, that on our entry into the new period the accumulation of evils which reigned throughout the past summer has disappeared, and, though it is true that even at present that of the small pox afflicts us, it is also very certain that in proportion to the increased number of its attacks, neither its victims have been so numerous nor its intensity so great as is supposed.

Interesting from Mexico. OUR VERA CRUZ CORBESPONDENCE.

VERA CRUZ, Jan. 5, 1853.
Movements of the Revolutionary Parties - Condition
of the Republic - What is to be Done? - Santa Ana

sent for.
This note will come to you by way of Havana, in the British steamer, which leaves here this morning. We have letters and papers from the capital as late as the 1st. The official bulletin of that date contains only a single notice:-

tains only a single notice:—
AT THE LAST MOWENT.
This Gorsana Missos.
The Lieutenant Colonel Angel Brave, aid to Minon, has arrived at this capital, who states that the wound received by the General is very slight, being no more than a secretch on the nose.
Colonel Brave left on the evening of the 28th ult., when Minon, stready recovered, was about mounting his horse, to continue hostilities.
This shows all the rumors set afoat to be false.

At the time this was published it had been full week since Minon had been expected to re-engage the promunciados at Guadalujara. It is evident he has gained no ground, as the positions he holds are out of the city—the hospicio of San Diego and San Felipe. Uraga was in person at the convent of San Francisco, the then object of attack. That a Lieu-tenant Colonel should have been sent at such a moment to announce the purpose of the General, in-stead of waiting a few hours later for the event, seems to indicate something more—the want of money, the failure of resources, neither of which the executive

has it in its power to supply.

For the government, everything looks dark. The people, the laboring classes of every kind, desire For the government, everything tools tark. The people, the laboring classes of every kind, desire peace; but not so with a large number of politicians, and sharpers of every sort, who have become poor in a long season of repose. The liberal views which brought Arista to the chief magistracy with great unanimity, have, through a variety of legislation, been rejected by the Congress. The cry of the revolutionists is for the taking off of prohibitions on foreign goods, and the lowering of the rate of duties. For this all the points of importance have pronounced, excepting Mexico and Puebla. Queretaro and San Luis Potosi will go with Jalapa and Guanajuato so soon as a small military force shall appear to intimidate them. Congress refuses to the President the grant of extraordinary powers, because of the unconstitutionality of the act—a reason sound enough to him, whose pride has been to restrain himself within the pale of the law, but for it a stripped bare pretext, the members of which have regarded nothing so much as their private interests, and whose scandalous legislation has given some ground for the revolt. One instance of its utter vileness can never be forgotten—the pardon granted to the convicted murderers of Dr. Bestigni, because of the well known object of the President, rapidly to try and punish for an atrocious act—a gentleman stoned to death by highwaymen, in the presence of his wife, for a manful and hopeless defence.

It will occasion no surprise to hear that the recall of Santa Anna is contemplated by a party, or that he has been sent for to return; but it is not to be believed that the younger and more ambitious Uraga will deliver over his soldiers' fortunes, with the support of the clergy, to that old man. It is something that the military of distinction, with this one exception, have addered to their oaths, and that the citizens, saving only those of Vera Cruz, are true to the constitution and an established government. The chiefs are retiring to the capital, with many gentlemen who have been dr peace: but not so with a large number of politicians,

There is no middle ground for her; it is either the triumph of law and constitutional authority, or total anarchy, the breaking of the States into se parate go vernments, or groups of governments. It is every-where remarked that the President meets the events

where remarked that the President meets the events with self-possession and the most complete composure. His message of the 1st, on the opening of the Chambers, is enclosed to you.

P. S.—The public roads were never more infested with robbers. The mail received by the late steamer at Vera Cruz, from Europe, was intercepted, the rider robbed, and his horse taken, before his arrival at Puebla. This is the first interruption the British excess her received size of the composition of the property of the property of the present the composition of the present the received and the property of the present t press has received since it commenced running which dates back more than a quarter of a century.

ADDITIONAL.

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ATTEMPT TO MURDIER DR. GARDINER AND HIS PARTY.
One of the Providence papers has an interesting letter from Capt. Slocum, who went out with Dr. Gardiner, to visit the mines claimed by him in Mexico, and for being dispossessed of which he received from the Mexican indemnity a large sum, since disputed by the government. The letter is dated Villa de las Guerillas, Nov. 27, and details an attempt to rob and murder the party in one of the mountain passes.

Cardain Slocum says:—

Guerillas, Nov. 27, and details an attempt to rob and murder the party in one of the mountain passes. Captain Slocum says:—

In the deep ravine which divides the third from the second of the mountains which lay in our path, a scene occurred which disagreeably reminded me of some former obnoxious acquaintances made by both of us in this country in the spring of 1847. We were riding along very leisurely, resting our animals after the fatigue of passing the mountain which then lay in our rear, when a volley of escopette balls came saddenly among us from the dense chapparal on our right. After so unfriendly a salutation, of course we were not inactive. Instead of waiting another, and perhaps a more fatal greeting, we put spurs to our norses and rushed ahead, at the same time drawing our revolvers. The guerillas, for such they proved to be, ten or twelve in number, thinking we would escape them, did not stop to reload, but rushed out on their horses and gave chase. We went at full speed some hundred yards, when we suddenly tarned upon them, and commenced a running fire. Their volley killed two of our three servants and all three of our mules, but fortunately did not bit Abbott, Dr. Gardiner, or myself. We took them by surprise, and out of the righteen shots we three withing, undoubtedly, from the quantity of lead we sent, that there were more of us, left us as unceremoniously as their horses could carry them. Our remaining servant, with his lasso, caught four of the horses whose saddles we emptied, and pressed them into our service, thus gaining four time horses and saddles for the loss of our three mules."

The writer, it appears from his letter, has ascertaned, to his own satisfaction, that the silver mines

time horses and saddles for the loss of our three mules."

The writer, it appears from his letter, has ascertained, to his own satisfaction, that the silver mines claimed by Dr. Gardiner, and for being dispossessed of which he received an indemnity out of the three and a quarter millions appropriated by Congress under the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, actually exist. He says the first is within a rifle shot of the village whence his letter is dated, and two others are within two days ride. Captain Slocum thinks Dr. Gardiner has been hardly used, and says that the Mexican government have assisted in obtaining evidence to his disadvantage, placing, at the same time, obstacles in Dr. Gardiner's path, depriving him of the right to examine into the public records which show the title and extent of his property, and even ordering him and his friends away, if they came again for a like purpose.

REPEAL OF THE LIQUOR LAW IN MASSACHU-STRES. The following order was offered in the House of Representatives, on the 17th inst., by Mr. Brewer,

of Representatives, on the 17th inst., by Mr. Brewer, of Cambridge:—
Ordered. That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of repealing an "Act Concerning the Manufacture and Sale of spirituous or Intoxicating Liquors," passed May 22, 1852, and contained in the applement to the Revised Statutes, chapter 322, as arbitrary and vindictive in its character, repugnant to the genius of our republican institutions, inconsistent with the mild and peaceful spirit of Christianity, and in conflict with the constitutions both of the United States and of this Commonwealth.

J. S. CHAOUT COUNT.

Before Hon. Judge Betts.

Jan. 18.—The Prople of the United States vs. John W. Farrsham, Charged with Manslaughter.—The jury, who had been previously empanuelled to try this case, were called.

The District Attorney, Mr. J. Prescott Hall, then proceeded to state the case for the propagation.

proceeded to state the case for the prosecution. He commenced by saying that the jury had been on the libere for the purpose of our proceeded the state when the purpose of disasters which occurred on board boats since the introduction of steam may gain on, Congress had emacted a law, is 1828, providing for the better security of the lives of passengers on board steambasts, and the little of the purpose of the purpose of the lives of the lives of passengers on board steambasts, and the little of the purpose of t

Saturday, the 4th September, until the succeeding Friday; I could not say from what cause she was burnt up; the steam was not blown off at Bristol; I don't recollect her blowing it off anywhere that day but at West Point; I have known her to blow off her steam a dozen times while I was pilot.

Cross-examined by Mr. W. C. Noyes—I have been engaged as a pilot on steamboats on the Hudson river for about twenty years; I have not always been a pilot; I commenced as a deck-hand; it was about 1832 steamers on the river commenced burning coal; I was then on board the steamboat Legislator, which ram from Hudson to New York; an engineer's duty is to attend to his engine; he has the control of the engines; he has an assistant engineer and firemen under him; there was only one assistant engineer on the Roindeer, and I believe six firemen; the assistant engineer was killed, and two firemen, and a young man named Brown, an oiler; there were from twelve to fifteen of the hands belonging to the boat killed; it is the duty of either the engineer or assistant to be in the engine room; I never went there that I did not find one or other of them there; I was in the engine room when we were near West Point; I passed the door of the engine room when we were within four miles of Bristol; the engineer and assistant were both there; Mr. Howlett had been at dinner, and came in to let Mr. Cox go to his dinner; I saw the captain, between Red Hook and Bristol, walking the deck; he asked me what way we were going to laud, and I told him aft; the duty of the captain is to assist the passengers at landing, and receive their tickets, and give orders to the men; he stands on the gangway; the duty of the second pilot is standing over the captain at the gangway, and he gives me the signals for landing by a bell, and I give the signals to the engineer; the captain does not give any signal at all; the second pilot was at his post, and gave the usual signals on that occasion; we had not started from Bristol when the accident Howlett: he was burnt an

accident; I got down as soon as the steam would permit me.

Thomas B. Stillman deposed—I am one of the firm of Stillman, Allen & Co., of Novelty Works; my business is the construction of machinery of steam engines; I make boilers; boilers are generally constructed with an outer shell; internal parts are flues, furnaces containing fuel; the flame passes through one of the flues, sometimes above, sometimes below; there are two flues—one drop flue, one ascending; the flame passes through the chimney, sometimes through the second shell to chimney; the flues are round, and connected by a box; water surrounds the flues; when water is converted into steam it occupies the open part of the boilers; if water is in the outer shell, and heat generated without any opening, it would burst the boiler; Mr. Perkins made his stronger than a cannon; the boilers of the Reindeer were semicircular; the fireplaces were in the end; the man-hole is a place to get in to clean boilers; it passes through the exterior shell of the boilers; it has a double head, like a drum, and connects the flue with the exterior surface.

The District Attorney showed a book, entitled "Catechism of Steam Engine."

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The defence objected.

District Attorney read from page 150, question 147, of the book, and witness said that the description of the explosion was perfectly correct.

Examination continued—The purpose of the safety valve is to relieve the boiler from any accumulation of steam; it is generally circular, with levelled edge; a lever and a weight adjusts it in its place; it is not fastened down by anything except a lever; English boilers generally have weight inside; we use

cord or chain to raise the valve; all boilers have

Witness then described the distinction between les

Witness then described the distinction between low and high pressure:

Twenty pounds was seldom exceeded for low pressure; in high pressure the steam eccapes; the safety valve is made for the purpose of relieving the boiler. [The witness described the safety valve; the safety valve is made for the purpose of relieving the boiler. [The witness described the safety valve; the safety valve is is kept in its place by a guide passing through; all steam engines have this safety valve; what was fermerly called a high pressure engine is now a low pressure engine; in a high pressure the steam goes off into the air; in a low pressure engine the steam goes off into the holler; the high pressure boilers are generally cylindrical, as best calculated to resist the pressure; they are made a little thicker, but not much; I think if she had a proper safety valve, and the doors were open, the safety valve would relieve the boiler.

Cross-examined—A good boiler on the fludsom river would resist sixty or seventy pounds; we limit our ocean steamers to twenty pounds; there are some below that; some circomstances in ocean navigation render it necessary to have greater strength; in the boilers on the Hudson river I think thirty pounds would be a safe pressure; I have been engaged in running an engine myself; I did not notice where

below that; some circumstances in ocean navigation render it necessary to have greater strength; in the boilers on the Hudson river! I think thirty pounds would be a safe pressure; I have been engaged in running an engine myself; I did not notice where the safety valves were in the Reindeer; the best place for the safety valve would be the upper part of the steam chimmey.

To Mr. Hall—The effect on opening the doors is to cool the flue; if the safety valves were properly constructed, the steam could escape so as no explosion could take place.

To Mr. Noyes—If the doors are open it keeps the pressure as it was before; it would prevent any material increase; they are so managed on the Hudson river as long as I know them, and that is for tweateries easily the safety would prevent any material increase; they are so managed on the Hudson river as long as I know them, and that is for tweateries on the North river; if the safety valve was at thirty pounds pressure. I should not think it safe to leave the safety valve, because it might not be in good working order; fixed at thirty-five pounds, with the doors open, it would be safe.)

Joseph M. Whitly deposed—I was on board the Reindeer at the time she burst her boiler; I took passage at New York for Albany; left New York from about ten to fifteen minutes past seven o'clook; witness deposed to the stoppages; the Reindeer did not blow off her steam at any of those stoppages; I spoke of the fact that she did not blow off her steam to do so; he said it depended on circumstances; my wife was on board; she was not wounded; she was rushed overboard; I saw several dead and wounded, but none that I knew.

Cross-examined—I heard the evidence of the pilot; all I can say is, that I have no recollection of the steam being blown off; it might have been blown off at West Point; my wife was saved by a young man named Brown; the captain did not assist in saving her that I know.

David A. Dunbar deposed—I reside at Boston; I was on board the Reindeer when she burst her boiler; we left N

when the explosion took place; I swear positively that I did not hear the steam blown off at any of the stoppages.

George Livingston deposed—I reside at Bristol, about 110 miles from New York; I was on the wharf, about six feet from the vessel, when she exploded; she arrived there at about ten to twenty minutes past one; she did not blow off her steam at Bristol; I heard the explosion; I saw several persons that were scalded; I was acquainted with the steward, he was scalded, and died that night; I was in his room when he died; there were thirty-six killed; there were forty-one killed and wounded; I saw many of them dead; the rent in the boiler was right above the furnace door; the rent was about the size of my hand; the Reindeer was burnt at the dock; the cause of the fire is not known to the people there.

Cross-examined—I was on the wharf for the parpose of taking her line; that was my duty; my father was there at the time; the vessel had not started when the accident occurred; the captain was attending to his ordinary duties, as he did every day, taking tickets, &c.; Mr. Mull, the second pilot, was in his usual place; he gives signals by pulling the bell rope; the pilot was in his place; the boat was about half an hour behind her time; she has been there as early as twelve o'clock; the steward's name was Garwood Barnaway; I have been at the dock, attending to that business, for the last five years, in the employment of my father; there are two wharves at Bristol; it is a usual stopping place for day and night boats; it is not usual for the boats that land there to blow off steam; I do not know the resson why.

To Mr. Hall—I never knew the Reindeer to blow.

it is a usual stopping place for day and night bosts; it is not usual for the boats that land there to blow off steam; I do not know the reason why.

To Mr. Hall—I never knew the Reindeer to blow off her steam at Bristol but once.

In answer to a question from the District Attorney, Mr. Noyes admitted that the ownership of the Reindeer was properly named in the indictment.

Henry Connelly deposed—I reside at Newburg; I am a clergyman; I was on board the Reindeer on the day of her explosion; I got on board at Kingston, and landed at Bristol; I think she did not blow off steam at Kingston; I was on the wharf at Bristol when the explosion took place; I do not think she blew off steam there; I saw several persons killed, and saw others dying that night, and administered such consolation to them as I could.

Mr. Connelly asked if it would be objectionable to state a fact with regard to the deportment of the captain. This was assented to by the District Attorney and counsel for the defence, and the witness said there was a general favorable effect produced by the deportment of the captain towards the wounded and the dying.

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Mr. Riggs, one of the counsel for the accused, submitted to the Court whether there was sufficient evidence here to compel them to go to the jury.

The Judge said, that under the laws of the United States the Court could not prevent the case from going to the jury. It would be for the Court to charge them on the law, but for the jury to decide upon the facts.

Mr. Riggs then opened the case for the dafence, and said that they would show that the accident occurred from a defect in the construction of the boiler, and not from any neglect or carelessness of the captain or engineer. He called upon the jury not to offen up the defendant in this case as a victim to the offended public, whose minds have been distressed by steamboat accidents, by which so many valuable citizens have lost their lives. Captain Farnham was there before them to answer for negligence or carelessness on board the Reindeer. But he has no control over the engineer. The engineer is not responsible to the captain. He can say, make such and such a landing, or stop half an hour at such a place; but he cannot direct the engineer in the regulation of his steam. When the evidence was all in, it would be for the jury to say whether Capt. Farnham had been guilty of the negligence, carelessness, or recklessness attributed to him. He, Mr. Riggs, was confident that it would be shown, to the satisfaction of the jury and the prosecuting officer, who, he was sure, would feel happy at such a result, that Capt. Farnham was far from being guilty of any of the offences with which he is charged.

At the conclusion of the learned counsel's opening, the Court adjourned until Wednesday morning. The jury were allowed to separate, with an admonition to keep their minds free from any influences but such as will be produced by the evidence.

Domestic Miscellany.

There were seventy-three deaths in Boston for the week ending the 17th instant, of which twenty-nine, or nearly one-half, were of consumption and scarlet fewer.

fever.

The Connecticut river closed on the 16th instant, it having kept open about three weeks later than in any previous season for the past twenty years, and so far as we know during the present century.

A committee, representing the various railroads in the Eastern States, have recommended the raising of charges on freight twenty-five per cent, and the abolishing of all free passes.

Mr. J. D. Manlove gives the St. Louis Intelligencer a description of a mountain of marble which, he says, exists in the Great Salt Lake Valley. The marble is of almost every color and shade, in slabs of very large area, and from an inch in thickness to blocks of an immense size. It is of the best quality, and is inexhaustible.

The proposition to erect a Crystal Palace in Bos-

The proposition to erect a Crystal Palace in Bostop is receiving favorable consideration in that city. There were nine deaths from cholera in New Orleans during the week ending on the 8th inst. The city has not been entirely free from this disease since 1840.

1840.

Mr. Smith Walker, who was grinding seythes in Warren, Mass., was instantly killed on the lith inst. by the stone bursting upon which he was grinding. He has left a wife and one daughter to mourn his shocking death. He owned two farms in the State of Maine, on one of which his wife now resides. He left his home on the morning of January 3d, and had been at work in the scythe factory but four days when he was killed.

One handed and savanty one deaths conserved in

One hundred and seventy-one deaths occurred in Philadelphia last week.

Thindelphia last week.

The Legislature of Rhode Island has passed an act for the liberation of the persons sentenced to the State prison for stealing oysters, on condition of payment of the costs. The Providence Journal says that the Attorney General was directed to stop proceedings, on the same conditions, against all other persons charged with similar offences.

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The Legislature of Florida has passed an act which requires all fiquor dealers in the State to pay a license of \$200.

About seventy-five more of the hands employed at the Charlestown navy yard were discharged on the 15th has.